

REPORT  
ON  
NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 5th August 1882.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	
BENGALI.					
Monthly.					
1	"Bhārat Shramajivī" ... ..	Calcutta ...	2,100	29th July 1882.	
Fortnightly.					
2	"Bhārat Hitaishī" ... ..	Burrisal ...	.....		
3	"Sansodhini" ... ..	Chittagong ...	600		
4	"Purva Pratidhwani" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....		
Weekly.					
5	"Ananda Bazar Patrikā" ... ..	Calcutta ...	700	31st ditto	
6	"Arya Darpan" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	4th August 1882.	
7	"Bangabāsi" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	29th July 1882.	
8	"Bārtābaha" ... ..	Pubna ...	.....	2nd August 1882.	
9	"Bhārat Bandhu" ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....	1st ditto.	
10	"Bhārat Mihir" ... ..	Mymensing ...	671	25th July 1882.	
11	"Bengal Advertiser" ... ..	Calcutta ...	2,000	1st August 1882.	
12	"Bardwān Sanjivani" ... ..	Burdwan ...	296		
13	"Chāruvārtā" ... ..	Sherepore, Mymensing	.....	31st July 1882.	
14	"Dacca Prakāsh" ... ..	Dacca ...	350	30th ditto.	
15	"Dūt" ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....	4th August 1882.	
16	"Education Gazette" ... ..	Hooghly ...	745		
17	"Grāmvārtā Prakāshikā" ... ..	Comercolly ...	.....	29th July 1882.	
18	"Halisahar Prakāshikā" ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....	29th ditto.	
19	"Hindu Ranjikā" ... ..	Beauleah, Rājshāhye...	200	2nd August 1882.	
20	"Medinī" ... ..	Midnapore ...	.....	31st July 1882.	
21	"Murshidābād Patrikā" ... ..	Berhampore ...	487	28th ditto.	
22	"Murshidābād Pratinidhi" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	31st ditto.	
23	"Navavibhākar" ... ..	Calcutta ...	850		
24	"Paridarshak" ... ..	Sylhet ...	.....	23rd ditto.	
25	"Pratikār" ... ..	Berhampore ...	275	3rd August 1882.	
26	"Rajshahye Samvād" ... ..	Beauleah ...	.....		
27	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh" ... ..	Kakiniā, Rungpore ...	250	30th July 1882.	
28	"Sādharani" ... ..	Chinsurah ...	500	2nd August 1882.	
29	"Sahachar" ... ..	Calcutta ...	500	31st July 1882.	
30	"Som Prakāsh" ... ..	Changripottā, 24-Perghs.	.....	29th ditto.	
31	"Sudhākar" ... ..	Mymensing ...	.....		
32	"Sulabha Samāchār" ... ..	Calcutta ...	4,000	28th ditto 2nd ditto.	
33	"Srihatta Prakāsh" ... ..	Sylhet ...	440		
34	"Tripurā Vārtāvaha" ... ..	Commillah ...	.....	28th ditto 4th ditto.	
Daily.					
35	"Samvād Prabhākar" ... ..	Calcutta ...	700	28th July to 3rd August 1882.	
36	"Samvād Pūrnachandrodaya" ... ..	Ditto ...	300	31st ditto 2nd ditto.	
37	"Samāchār Chandrikā" ... ..	Ditto ...	625	28th ditto 4th ditto.	
38	"Banga Vidyā Prakāshikā" ... ..	Ditto ...	500	28th ditto 3rd ditto.	
39	"Prabhāti" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....		
40	"Samāchār Sudhābarsan" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....		
ENGLISH AND URDU.					
Weekly.					
41	"Urdu Guide" ... ..	Ditto ...	365	29th July 1882.	



No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
HINDI.				
Weekly.				
42	"Behár Bandhu" ... ..	Bankipore, Patna ...	500	27th July 1882. 31st ditto. 29th ditto.
43	"Bhárat Mitra" ... ..	Calcutta ...	500	
44	"Sár Sudhánidhi" ... ..	Ditto ...	200	
45	"Uchit Baktá" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	
PERSIAK.				
Weekly.				
46	"Jám-Jahán-numá" ... ..	Ditto ...	250	28th ditto.
URDU.				
Weekly.				
47	" Akhbár-i-Darussaltanat" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	25th July & 1st August 1882.
Bi-Weekly.				
48	" Amir-ul-Akhhár " ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	
ASSAMESE.				
Monthly.				
49	" Assam Vilásini " ... ..	Sibsagar ...	.....	
URIYA.				
Weekly.				
50	" Utkal Dípiká " ... ..	Cuttack ...	200	29th July 1882.
51	" Utkal Darpan " ... ..	Balasore ...	160	23rd ditto.
52	" Balasore Samvad Váhika " ... ..	Ditto ...	125	24th ditto.
53	" Purusottam Patriká " ... ..	Pooree ...	.....	
Fortnightly.				
54	" Mayurbhunj Pákshik Pátriká " ... ..	Mayurbhunj ...	.....	
HINDI.				
Monthly.				
55	" Kshatriya Patriká " ... ..	Patna ...	.....	



## POLITICAL.

The *Grámvártá Prákáshiká*, of the 29th July, strongly deprecates the proposal to charge the cost of the Egyptian War to India. This country has not the least interest in the prosecution of this war, and is besides perfectly unable to pay its cost.

Cost of the Egyptian War.

GRAMVARTÁ  
PRÁKASHIKÁ,  
July 29th, 1882.

Cost of the Egyptian War.

2. The *Uchit Baktá*, of the 29th July, makes similar observations on the same subject.

UCHIT BAKTÁ,  
July 29th, 1882.

The War in Egypt.

3. The *Bangabási*, of the 29th July, remarks in the course of an article on "The War in Egypt," that it is exceedingly to be regretted that the peace-loving Liberal party has brought about an inequitable war with Egypt, without any adequate cause. History bears testimony to the ruthless destruction of Alexandria by the Arabs; it will do the same when chronicling its bombardment by the English. What is, however, a matter of extreme regret to the people of India, is that this inequitable war may have the effect of overthrowing the Liberal Government, and of taking Lord Ripon back to England even before the full term of his office is over.

BANGABASI,  
July 29th, 1882.

The cost of the expedition to Egypt.

4. We extract the following observations from an article in the *Som Prákásh*, of the 31st July:—A man cannot be known without long dealing. When the Conservatives were in power, we seemed to think that the Liberals were possessed of many good qualities, and prayed for their success. Our prayer was granted, but our expectations of happiness have not been fully realized. The Liberals had on former occasions done their work creditably; this time, also, they showed their philanthropy by reversing many of their predecessor's inequitable acts. It is, however, to be regretted that they do not find themselves able to conform to their former policy in reference to events which have come to pass subsequently. Their conduct serves painfully to illustrate the truth of the saying that to practise is not so easy as to preach. The late Conservative Government incurred great odium by bringing about a war with Afghanistan; similarly, the present Government is being blamed for needlessly precipitating an Egyptian war. The Conservatives are now condemning the policy of this war, just as the Liberals had before condemned the policy of the Afghan war. The present Government has kindled the flames of war, lest Arabi Bey, by becoming independent, should be able to deprive the British nation of its rights in the Suez canal, just as the Afghan War was undertaken by the late Government with a view to prevent the possibility of a Russian invasion of India. But does there exist any pretext for throwing the cost of the Egyptian War upon India, similar to that on which the expenses of the Afghan War were thrown upon this country? What harm will there be to the people of India if the British Government is not able to protect the Suez Canal? It would indeed be something if there did not exist any other way to India except that which lies through the canal. But considering that India could be reached *viâ* Brindisi, the Cape of Good Hope, and other places, the people of this country need not trouble themselves much about the safety of the Suez canal. If an easier way were sought, a railway from England to India might answer that purpose. Such a railway would benefit the people of this country also, who would find the expenses of a journey to England considerably reduced. If by spending a little more than what the Government is prepared to expend on this Egyptian war, a railway were constructed between England and India, three distinct advantages would be gained, namely, (1) the discovery of a new, convenient, and safe route;

SOM PRÁKASH,  
July 31st, 1882.



(2) the conferring of independence upon a nation ; and (3) an exemption as far as the British Government is concerned from the payment of the charges that would be necessarily incurred in clearing the deposit of sand in the bed of the Suez canal. It is not again probable that Arabi, if he obtained his independence, would assume an attitude of hostility towards the British Government. He fully knows the power of the British Lion. If the British Government could remain on terms of friendship with him, he might be induced to undertake the duty of guarding the Suez canal, which would be open to the British nation. But if, instead of that, Government really embarked upon an inequitable war with Egypt, they could not in justice demand any assistance in troops even from India. Even if they availed themselves of such assistance, one cannot see how the cost of the measure could be justly thrown upon the people of this country, who are poor and already groan under the burden of taxation. If a fresh tax be imposed upon them, they will have to go without food or live upon half rations. The repeal of the cotton duties has led to a decrease of revenue ; and if India is now held liable for the cost of the expeditionary force which is to be sent to Egypt, the imposition of a fresh tax will become necessary, and the people will consequently suffer. If, again, it is contended that India has an interest in the prosecution of this war, what is there to show that she will not be held liable for at least a portion of the loan that is being raised for the purpose ? It behoves Mr. Gladstone to enhance the Income-tax in England, and exempt India from liability to payment. This will be a truly liberal action. The people of England are not so poor as the people of India, and can easily afford to pay the costs of the war.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,  
July 31st, 1882.

5. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 31st July, questions the policy of the war in Egypt, and argues that to make India pay the cost of the Indian contingent would be wrong in principle, and contrary to the declared convictions of Mr. Gladstone in analogous cases, like the late Abyssinian and Afghan Wars. Indian interests are not involved in the Egyptian question, which concerns only English bond-holders, and even the protection of the Suez canal is a matter which concerns only Europe, and not India. That India is intimately connected with England is not a good ground for charging to her the cost of the contingent which she will furnish, because on that ground India could be made to pay for any war fought by England in any part of the world. That India is lending the blood of her sons to England is enough ; she should not be made to empty her purse too. Again, by making India pay the costs of the Indian contingent, England would only embarrass the financial situation of this country, which has been rendered weak by the abolition of the import duties for the sake of Manchester, and unpleasant and oppressive by the maintenance of the License-tax. The course intended to be pursued with reference to the costs of the Indian contingent, throws discredit on the principles of the Liberal party in England.

BHARAT BANDHU,  
August 1st, 1882.

6. The *Bhārat Bandhu*, of the 1st August, expresses the opinion that inasmuch as England, and not India, is benefited by the maintenance of the Suez canal, England, and not India, should pay the expenses of the expeditionary force which will shortly leave this country for Egypt.

SAHACHAR,  
August 2nd, 1882.

7. The following observations are extracted from an article in the *Sahachar*, of the 2nd August, on "Egypt":—  
Fortunately for the British Empire, a Tory ministry is not now in power. If Lord Beaconsfield had been alive and in power, England would have found herself at war with almost all the European powers. Mr. Gladstone did not order the bombardment of



Alexandria without sufficient grounds. His honesty and love of peace are sufficient guarantees that no needless wars will be undertaken. The attitude of Arabi Pasha left only two alternatives to the British minister—war or complete effacement of English prestige in Egypt. It is indeed impossible not to sympathise with the efforts of the National Party in Egypt, but Arabi's action has been rather premature.

#### PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

8. The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 25th July, describes the rejoicings caused among the people of India by Lord Ripon's proposal to confer on them the boon of local self-government. Lord Ripon has by this measure shown a noble courage which is really wonderful, considering that it is a foreign government from which the proposal has emanated. The value of the benefit which it is proposed to be conferred upon the people of India will be seen when it is considered that even some of the advanced European nations do not enjoy it. But it is a matter of regret that a Government which is so liberal should yet allow the Indian Arms Act—a most illiberal measure, not suited even for an uncivilized land—to have a place on the statute book. The writer then dwells upon the destruction of men, cattle, and crops caused by the depredations of wild beasts and the utter helplessness of the people to defend themselves for want of weapons.

The Arms Act.

BHARAT MIHIR,  
July 25th, 1882.

9. Referring to Mr. Rivers Thompson's circular to Divisional Commissioners on local self-government, the *Dacca Prakash*, of the 30th July, makes remarks similar to those noticed before.

Local self-government.

DACCA PRAKASH,  
July 30th, 1882.

10. The *Sādhārānī*, of the 30th July, remarks that although it was observed by the Commander-in-Chief on the occasion of the distribution of prizes to the pupils of the London Missionary Society's institution at Bhowanipore, that the way to the admission of Bengalis into the army was clear, still practically there is no such way open to them. On the strength of the Commander-in-Chief's statement, a young zemindar of the Hooghly district applied for such admission, but was told by one authority that "Natives of the Bengali class are not enlisted for the native army." On again applying to the Commander-in-Chief, he was told that as there was no vacancy in the grade of officers, he might apply to be enlisted as a sepoy. Now as no respectable Bengali would consent to do this, service in the army is practically closed to Bengalis. The writer urges on educated Bengalis to agitate the subject, and to apply to Government in large numbers, and simultaneously, for admission into the military service.

Admission of Bengalis in the Army.

SADHARANI,  
July 30th, 1882.

11. Referring to the Government Resolution on the last report on charitable dispensaries in Bengal, the same paper makes the following remarks:—It is of no use making any comments upon the Resolution recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor. The public, however, will not give His Honor the credit which he has taken to himself for having abolished 16 and rendered inefficient 48 dispensaries in this malaria-stricken province. It was of course natural that arrangements made by Sir Ashley Eden should receive the approbation of Sir Ashley himself and of Dr. Payne, but the public did not expect to see Mr. Thompson also approving of them. The reason why in this malaria-stricken country, the people did not resort in sufficiently large numbers to Government hospitals, is, as our common sense tells us, that the people are daily losing confidence in those institutions, because they do not generally contain a supply of good medicines, and because the officers attached thereto are wanting in courtesy to respectable persons. It is for this reason that the middle classes, which constitute

Report on charitable dispensaries.

SADHARANI.



the major portion of the population of Bengal, do not resort to Government dispensaries. The Lieutenant-Governor and Dr. Payne should not, however, think that there is no need for those institutions in Bengal. They should bear in mind that in order to increase their efficiency, and make them popular, more ought to be expended on them than is done at present.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA,  
July 31st, 1892.

12. We give below the substance of an article in the *Ananda Bazar Patrika*, of the 31st July, on "Local Self-Government":—

Local self-government.

In the midst of the rejoicings caused by the proposal of Government to extend local self-government to the people of this country, they should be careful not to overlook the most important matters involved in the controversy. They should first of all seek to find out an easy and feasible means of introducing local self-government. The plan they adopt may not be perfectly free from objection, but measures should be adopted to give it immediate effect. This appears to be necessary, as, in view of the increasing political complications in Europe, the probability of the Liberal ministry remaining long in power is but small. The sooner, therefore, the local boards are established, the better. Any defects which these boards may have at the outset may be rectified in a short time. Such easy means should be used as may lead to the prompt establishment of these boards. In order to accomplish this purpose, Government should not be put to any expenditure, or its officers required to put forth any efforts. The measures adopted for this purpose should be simple and easy of comprehension to the people. As the success or failure of the boards will entirely depend upon the action of the electors, the latter should be particularly careful to see that only the ablest men of a sub-division are elected members of the local board. The rate-payers should not be required to present themselves at the thana for the election of members. This would in villages cause endless harassment to the electors. The possession of a property qualification should not be insisted upon. It would not be wise to divide the subdivision for the purposes of self-government. Mr. Thompson has not done well in following his predecessor in this matter. Every locality should be given the benefit of local self-government; matters should be so arranged that all localities that deserve the benefit may get it, while any locality that does not deserve it may be excluded therefrom. It should be required that at least one-fourth of the rate-payers should show an interest in the election of members, and that no one who is not a respectable and independent person, possessing a good knowledge of English, should be elected as chairman of a local board. The boards should have ample powers conferred upon them in respect of public works, and should therefore be given power to raise money and expend it.

ANANDA BAZAR  
PATRIKA.

13. The same paper contains an article headed "The waste of Indian money." The writer publishes certain items of what is known as the "Home charges"

The waste of Indian money.

for 1880-81, and remarks that it is not only those Englishmen who are in India that suck dry the lifeblood of this country, but even those that are in England fatten upon her resources. There is an enormous waste of Indian money in England. High Indian officials are allowed passage money at rates which prevailed in the days of the East India Company, although a voyage to India now costs a thirtieth part of the sum required in those days. It behoves the British nation to remember the story of the goose that laid golden eggs, and to lay to heart the moral thereof.

MEDINI,  
July 31st, 1892.

14. The following is the substance of an article in the *Medini*, of the 31st July:—The oppressions committed upon the canal rate-payers of Midnapore still continue. The charges brought against Mr. Roberts are said to have attracted the attention of Government and of the Magistrate of Midnapore. Mr. Wilson,

The levy of canal rates in  
Midnapore.



it is said, has made enquiries, but the public do not know what the outcome of all this has been. That officer, reasonably enough, expects that the oppressed should personally appear before him, and say what they have to say; but considering the lack of unity and courage which is noticed in them, this is practically impossible. If Mr. Wilson desires to mete out justice, let him secretly enquire into the truth of the allegations contained in this paper. It was some time ago stated in this journal that so greatly were the canal rate-payers harassed by the irrigation officers, that those among them whose leases had expired had determined not to renew them, and that if they abided by their determination, Government would suffer a large loss of revenue. Fear was at the same time expressed that Mr. Roberts might, even if the leases were not renewed, realize from the cultivators double the amount of their rates in the shape of penalties, by alleging that they had misappropriated the canal water. What was feared has come to pass. Quite recently water was let out for the purpose of irrigating the fields of cultivators, whose leases had not yet expired, in such large quantities that they flowed into adjoining fields owned by those persons who had not renewed their leases. Mr. Roberts has seized the opportunity to issue notices to these latter, calling upon them, on pain of being fined for misappropriation of canal water, to renew their leases. This proceeding is very unjust. The canal officers let out water in such large quantities with a view to submerge the fields of refractory cultivators. Mr. Roberts has, however, partially succeeded in his efforts. Many indeed through fear have renewed their leases; but there are many more, again, who have protested against his highhanded action. It is said the Collector has asked Mr. Roberts to enquire into the truth of the allegations contained in their memorial. There could be no greater mistake than this. It is curious that while the canal authorities are so liberal in the distribution of water that they even force it upon those who do not want it, those that have taken out leases and regularly pay the rates do not get it in sufficiently large quantities. Many of them did not get any during the late drought. The fact is, the Midnapore canal is so constructed that it cannot answer the double purpose of navigation and irrigation. Large profits are being obtained from navigation, and Government is not therefore disposed to interfere with the navigableness of the canal by providing water for irrigation purposes. This it is that accounts for the recent action of the canal authorities in refusing water to the rate-payers.

15. The *Cháru Vártá*, of the 31st July, remarks that local officers cannot, it would seem, rise to the height of Lord Ripon's idea of local self-government.

Local self-government.

While His Excellency is desirous of conferring the benefit, gradually of course, upon even the smallest municipalities and agricultural localities, Mr. Thompson is prepared to extend it only to all first class and some second class municipalities. The writer then proceeds to comment upon the circular issued by the sub-divisional officer of Jamalpore, explaining the objects of the scheme of local self-government.

CHARU VARTA  
July 31st, 1882.

16. The same paper has heard with concern that Mr. Thompson is anxious to impose a fresh tax in connection with the scheme of local self-government. The writer strongly deprecates the proposed measure.

A fresh taxation.

CHARU VARTA

17. The *Som Prokásh*, of the 31st July, contains a poem eulogistic of the administration of Lord Ripon and Major Baring, in which joy is expressed at the repeal of the Vernacular Press Act and of the import duties, and at the appointment of Mr. Justice Mitter as Officiating Chief Justice of Bengal.

Lord Ripon.

SOM PROKASH,  
July 31st, 1882.



SOM PROKASH,  
July 31st, 1882.

18. The same paper remarks, in the course of an article, that the chief difficulty of extending primary education in this country lies in the poverty of the masses, who cannot in the first place afford to pay the schooling fees, however small these may be, of their boys, and in the second place, to keep them at school for any length of time, inasmuch as the boys render great help to their parents in looking after their cattle. To meet this difficulty the establishment of night-schools has been suggested, but here also a fresh difficulty is experienced, namely, that after the day's hard labour, the boys become too much fatigued to be willing to attend school. The fact is the subject of mass education should receive particular attention. There should be strenuous efforts put forth, and a liberal expenditure incurred, if it is really desired to extend primary education. This is not done at present. There should be teachers appointed who are well qualified for the work. Notwithstanding the difficulty which threatens the success of night schools, night is the proper time for the education of the children of laborers. Above all, the material advantages of education should be made patent to those classes. This consideration should not be lost sight of. People would be induced to send their children to school only if they saw that education brought to the possessors thereof some material advantages. It is therefore necessary to devise means for this purpose. Government, suggests the writer, should begin to appoint persons of laboring classes who may have received some education as engine-drivers on railways.

Education of the masses.

SOM PROKASH.

19. The same paper notices with gratification the good work done last year by the Alipore Reformatory School. It is a noble institution for which the people are grateful to Sir Ashley Eden. The writer urges on the authorities the necessity of imparting a moral education to the pupils attending the school.

NAVABIBHAKAR,  
July 31st, 1882.

20. The *Navabibhakar*, of the 31st July, has an article in which the re-organization of the Subordinate Executive Service is compared with that of the Subordinate Judicial Service, the result of the comparison being unfavourable to the former. While the number of second class and third class appointments in the Subordinate Judicial Service has been largely increased, the number of corresponding appointments in the Subordinate Executive Service has been reduced. This, says the writer, ought not to have been done. Two additions have indeed been made to the number of first class appointments in the Subordinate Executive Service, but one of these may for the present be put out of the account, inasmuch as Baboo Rajendra Nath Mitra, already on the receipt of Rs. 800 a month, has been made a first grade Deputy Magistrate. Again the pay of the first class appointments in the Subordinate Executive Service is much smaller than the pay of the corresponding appointments in the judicial branch. This anomaly ought to have been removed on this occasion, because it repels men of talent from the Subordinate Executive Service. On the whole, the writer thinks that though some improvement has been effected, it is not of the kind which was required, and which might have been expected from the time and attention which the Government of India and the local Government have devoted to this subject.

Re-organization of the Subordinate Executive Service.

21. The same paper has an article disapproving of the Government Resolution on the Surgeon-General's Report on Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal. The writer regrets that Mr. Rivers Thompson has endorsed his predecessor's policy in regard to hospitals and dispensaries. He thinks that the mischievousness of that policy has been proved by the figures which have

NAVABIBHAKAR.

Charitable dispensaries in Bengal.

Resolution on the Surgeon-General's Report on Charitable Dispensaries in Bengal. The writer regrets that Mr. Rivers Thompson has endorsed his predecessor's policy in regard to hospitals and dispensaries. He thinks that the mischievousness of that policy has been proved by the figures which have



been returned for the year 1881. Although fever and cholera raged everywhere violently last year, the number of indoor patients was less last year than in the year 1880, whilst the number of outdoor patients was greater only by 59,439—not an adequate increase certainly. This shows that the reduced system of expenditure adopted in the dispensaries is making those institutions unpopular. This is, however, a very deplorable result, considering that the policy of the Government should be not to strengthen and intensify, as it is now bent on doing, but to overcome the natural indifference and repugnance felt by the great mass of people in this country for scientific systems of treatment. The reduction made during the year in the number of second class dispensaries, and in the amount for the purchase of medicine by the Government, is noticed with strong dissatisfaction, whilst the smallness of the Government grant to charitable dispensaries, as compared with the amount contributed by the public, is commented upon with special reference to the largeness of the control exercised by the Government over those institutions. Dr. Payne is spoken of in unsparing terms.

22. In commenting upon the case of Muluckchand Chowkidar, the same paper says that Mr. Dickens is unfitted by his temper and training to hold the office of a District Judge.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,  
July 31st, 1882.

23. In noticing the figures published for the year 1881 concerning the Reformatory School at Alipore, the same paper says that the training given in that institution should be of a slightly higher order than that which is now given. Higher arts than those which are now taught should be introduced.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

24. The *Utkal Darpana*, of the 23rd July, referring to the late Maharajah of Mohurbhunj having left a lakh of rupees, which has been, together with valuable ornaments, deposited in the Government treasury, Balasore, says: "It was his administrative ability that, after expending a large sum on works of public utility, he was able to leave behind him a princely fortune. It must also be admitted that his brothers have their share in bringing on this prosperous condition. The organization of the police and other arrangement owe not a little of their success to them. Could we not therefore suggest that they might be appointed managers during the minority of the present Rajah? Exception would be taken to them on the ground that they would look more to their own interests than to anything else. But this objection is unsound. History tells a different tale. Wherever uncles or other blood relations are appointed managers, we generally find the machinery of state affairs moving smoothly, without any friction. It is only when unscrupulous and unprincipled men are appointed that they become injurious to their wards. The worst enemies of the uncles of the present Rajah will not admit that they are unprincipled men. Besides safeguards might also be provided against any misdoings on their part. They might be distinctly told if they would go wrong they would be dislodged from their posts. What we want is an experiment. Again these uncles are thoroughly acquainted with the resources of the country. One of them has been at Bramunghati for a long time as Sub-divisional Officer. They know every creek and corner of Mohurbhunj, are familiar with the prejudices, habits, and manners of the people living here, and are the only persons to manage them in times of trouble. We have no doubt that they would make capital managers, and we also make bold to say that the people would be better off under them than under any other person. They might, at

UTKAL DARPANA,  
July 23rd, 1882.



most, be assisted by an able and competent Assistant Manager. We need not repeat what we have already said about the sort of man who would make a good assistant manager\*."

\* The above was written in the English language.

PURUSOTTAM  
PATRIKA,  
July 24th, 1882.

25. The *Purusottam Patriká*, of the 24th July, referring to the continuance of troubles in the Kalahandy estate, and the necessity for the police and Government officials to remain there, says—

Blessed are the Khonds who, notwithstanding the powerful rule of the Government, and having on their necks the chain of subjection, are able to so great an extent to cause disturbance. It is to be regretted that the Ranee has been expelled, and that Government has taken upon itself the charge of administering the estate. This is an unmerciful act on the part of Government.

PURUSOTTAM  
PATRIKA.

26. The same paper, in reference to the case of forgery which has come to light in the Pooree Registration Department, says that the department is only one of forgery and bribery. This is not the first instance of forgery in this department; there have been three or four cases previously for which two or three head clerks have been dismissed. How long it will be before this reproach is removed from the department we cannot tell. Of this, however, we are certain, that until the pay of the amlah is increased, and respectable young men enter the service, the office will not be free from forgery and bribery. Why should respectable persons desire to work hard from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M. on Rs. 30, 20, and 15 per month, without any increase? The low pay is the cause of the corruption of this department. Is it because its work is less heavy than that of the Road Cess, Customs and Salt Departments, that its scale of pay is less? We were of opinion that its duties were more onerous than those of the above-mentioned departments. However this may be, we earnestly hope that he who has taken the place of the head clerk lately dismissed will never be induced to take bribes and to bring disgrace again on the registration office.

UTKAL DIPIKA,  
July 29th, 1882.

27. Referring to the petition against the License-tax, presented by certain inhabitants of Banki to the Government of Bengal, the *Utkal Dipiká*, of the 29th July, says: The petitioners complain that those whose incomes are under Rs. 500, viz. those who obtain a livelihood by cultivating the land, have been assessed; also that the tehsildar in many places, without proper enquiry, guessed at the income and fixed the tax. The income of a man named Hardee Bundhoo was fixed at Rs. 25,000. The investigation instituted on appeal showed that it was Rs. 12,500. It is, moreover, stated that were proper assessors appointed, it would be found that there were not more than twelve persons in Banki who should be held liable to the tax. The writer concludes by saying that the tax is exceedingly harassing to the inhabitants. There may be occasion for taxation; it is necessary, however, that it should be moderate. The tehsildar supposed that there would be 500 license-tax payers, but on writing their names only found 120. The enquiry instituted on appeal led to 40 of these being exempted. It is therefore not unreasonable to suppose that the income of there mainder has been over-estimated.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

28. The same paper gives the substance of an article which appeared in the *Statesman* of the 22nd ultimo, on canals and railways in Orissa, and says: "We doubt not that the views of the writer will be shared by all our readers. As far as our observation extends, no improvement has taken place in agriculture

Canals and Railways in Orissa.



or traffic as the result of the canals. Though uncultivated land has been brought under cultivation, arable land has, on the contrary, been injured. If some lands of the latter class have been benefited by irrigation, none acquainted with the subject can say that, on the whole, cultivated land has been benefited by canals. That what has been expended on canals should ever be repaid by increased cultivation, is impossible.

**RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,**

*Bengali Translator.*

**BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,**

*The 5th August 1882.*



